

## Prices and Prospects.

### RECORD PRICE OF \$18 FOR SPOT COKE REACHED ON SMALL SALES

Quick Break Possible if Demand Decreases With More By-Product.

#### WHY PRICES HAVE SOARED

Buyers Have Become Accustomed to Big Figures and Sellers Encouraged to Ask Still Bigger Not Possible to Limit Price Under Circumstances.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—The market for spot Connellsville coke has advanced \$1 to \$2 a ton in the past week, some small sales of both furnace and foundry grade having been made this week at \$18, probably the record high price in the whole history of the Connellsville coke trade, at which may be broken tomorrow as the advancing trend has continued to date.

This advance certainly cannot be attributed to increased requirements in the part of consumers and it can hardly be attributed altogether to increases in the available supplies. It cannot be seen that consumers' requirements have increased and, indeed, the case of furnaces it is possible that the requirements for Connellsville coke has decreased somewhat by there being a heavier production by by-product ovens.

As to supplies of coke it may be that car supplies, which are the controlling factor, have decided but there are many buyers who are not greatly impressed by reports of car supplies being decreased because they have obtained them over a period of years. The coke operators at least 75 per cent of the time claim their car supplies are poorer than the week before, and if all the claims had been true the car supply would have been down to zero long ago.

The best explanation of the higher prices seems to be that buyers and sellers have been a day by day growing accustomed to high prices, buyers being willing to pay higher prices and sellers being encouraged to ask higher prices. When furnace coke went over \$12 several weeks ago, for illustration, there were furnaces who insisted that \$12 was their limit and they would simply operate to the extent they could without paying over \$12 for any of their coke. Some of these furnaces, however, have since paid \$15 and higher, circumstances causing them to take a new view.

Thus it is impossible to set any limit as the price beyond which it cannot go. The cost of producing pig iron compared with its selling price in hardly be considered the governing element in view of prices already paid. In the case of the \$18, which furnace coke has brought this week, no may compare with conditions at alloy furnaces. A Valley furnace is selling with its orders if it is now taking and shipping \$40 pig iron. At \$18 per ton at ovens for Connellsville coke, 2,200 pounds consumption per ton of pig iron, and \$1.80 freight, the coke cost per ton of pig iron is \$1.78 or over 54 per cent of the entire amount realized on the pig iron. The production cost of pig iron is limited on the price of a blast furnace coke, that limit, which would pay for coke, that limit, would have been reached long before \$18 could be paid.

The \$18 price, which has been done, is the maximum rather than the minimum of the market, which can be noted at a range about as follows: Spot furnace.....\$17.50-\$18.00 Spot foundry.....\$17.50-\$18.00 Contract furnace (nominal).....\$12.00 The lowest flat price heard for second half furnace coke is \$12, which can be considered a low price when it is noted that it is only two-thirds the price at which spot coke has sold, while the furnaceman considers it a higher price at which to commit himself for the remaining six months of the year when he has not sold his pig iron, perhaps not half of it for the year, and his customers show no particular disposition to buy to the end of the year. The furnaceman would prefer a ratio contract at four to one even though he considers this a stiff ratio since, on the present \$44 pig iron market, the coke would cost only \$11 and if pig iron went up to \$48 he would not mind paying \$12. The difficulty is that the coke operators have more expectation of pig iron advancing from the present level than as the furnaceman.

The present tone of the pig iron market is a strong one as pig iron or early shipment is scarce and the pig iron market has indeed advanced sharply in the past week as a basic and slightly as to Bessemer, foundry being unchanged. For quality, while basic was quotable at \$43.50, alloy, but a few days ago a sale of 5,000 tons was made at \$44, establishing that as minimum while since then sale of 2,000 tons for particularly quick shipment has been made at \$45, alloy, establishing a range of \$1 a ton. Bessemer, formerly \$45, Valley, as sold at \$44 in a 2,000-ton lot and \$45 in several small lots. The market is now quotable as follows: Bessemer.....\$44.00-\$45.00 Alloy.....\$44.00-\$45.00 Foundry.....\$45.00 These prices are f. o. b. Valley, freight to Pittsburgh being \$1.40.

#### COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the Basin district) and the Lower Connellsville region (often called the Klenk district) and sometimes the Massena district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per net ton of 2,000 pounds, effective June 25, 1919:

Destination.	Rate.
Baltimore	\$2.40
Buffalo	2.50
Canton	2.00
Chicago	2.20
Cleveland	2.20
Columbus	2.20
Detroit	2.20
St. Louis	2.20
St. Paul	2.20
St. Petersburg	2.20
Port Henry, N. Y.	2.40
Port Matilda, Ont.	2.50
Portsmouth	2.70
Reading	2.50
Richmond, Va. (B. & O.)	2.50
Richmond, Va. (P. & R.)	2.50
South Bethlehem	2.20
Syracuse	2.20
Toledo	2.20
Wheeling	2.50
Valley Forge	2.50

For Export:  
From Connellsville District:  
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels).....\$2.40  
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels).....2.50  
From Erie District:  
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels).....2.20  
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels).....2.30

### RAIL WAGE AWARD BY JULY 20, BOARD PROMISES UNIONS

Assurance Removes Danger of General Strike, W. G. Lee, President of Trainmen, Announces.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A decision on the demands of railroad employees for wage increases will be made on or before July 20 by the Railroad Labor Board, Judge R. M. Barton, chairman, said in a statement late Friday. The award would be retroactive to May 1, the statement said.

According to W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and spokesman for union leaders who gathered here, the board's declaration would end all danger of a general railroad strike.

Mr. Lee said that secret plans had been made by a dissatisfied union element to spread the strike throughout the country because of the continued delay in announcing the wage ruling.

"The men would have quit at midnight," Mr. Lee said. "It was impossible to hold them longer. Men of our organization have been waiting patiently for nearly a year."

The board's statement declared that an agreement on a method of working out the wage problem had been reached and that no time would be lost in reaching a conclusion.

Lee and other representatives of the organized railroad brotherhoods, who met here today to discuss the railroad situation, said there was no doubt the men would be satisfied with a promise of a decision to relieve their impasse.

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## Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

### Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING JUNE 26, 1920.				WEEK ENDING JUNE 19, 1920.			
DISTRICT.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	18,727	13,532	5,195	105,230	18,727	13,522	5,202	99,100
Lower Connellsville	17,104	10,390	6,714	80,380	17,104	10,460	6,644	79,600
Totals	35,831	23,922	11,909	185,610	35,831	23,985	11,846	178,700
FURNACE OVENS.								
Connellsville	15,470	10,611	4,859	57,120	15,470	10,600	4,864	51,300
Lower Connellsville	6,986	3,119	3,587	31,310	6,986	3,130	3,547	31,310
Totals	22,456	13,730	8,446	88,430	22,456	13,735	8,411	82,610
MERCHANT OVENS.								
Connellsville	2,257	2,921	336	13,110	2,257	2,919	338	12,900
Lower Connellsville	10,115	7,271	2,867	49,070	10,115	7,281	2,797	48,220
Totals	12,372	10,192	3,203	62,180	12,372	10,240	3,135	60,120

### ASSIGNMENT RULE REAL CAUSE OF THE SHORTAGE OF CARS

Has Permitted Railroads to "Hog" Coal at Expense of the Country.

#### OPERATORS AND MINERS

Both Denounce the System as Wrong in Principle and Practice; President So Determined; Legality Questioned and Will Be Tested in the Courts.

An analysis of the fuel shortage in the United States, which has led to an emergency making it necessary for the Interstate Commerce Commission to order priority on bituminous coal shipments to New England from all points north of Charleston, S. C., will show that the commission created the latest emergency which has arisen in meeting another emergency which no longer exists, says the Chicago Black Diamond. The Interstate Commerce Commission permitted the railroads to resume the practice of assigning cars during the switchmen's strike, and since that time the railroads have literally "hogged" the coal produced at the expense of the country at large.

That the emergency which the assigned car order was designed to meet no longer exists is known to the coal men and to the public, but the Interstate Commerce Commission does not recognize the fact. Two months have elapsed since the emergency order of the commission was issued. In that time not only have the railroads secured enough coal to tide them over what was only a temporary emergency, but they have also had ample opportunity to force producers to give them a supply for months ahead and at exceedingly favorable prices.

In the meantime, various sections of the country have experienced a fuel famine. The situation of the commission has been directed to this state of affairs by the coal operators, but the commission has not budged an inch. It could have obviated the necessity of issuing priority orders last week by stopping long ago the discrimination incidental to the assignment of cars.

Instead of rescinding a previous order, it has adopted the policy of multiplying them, with the result that the coal distribution machinery will be thrown further out of gear—all because the commission has refused to properly analyze a situation which is obvious to every one except the commission.

Production in the bituminous areas of the nation, being in excess of the same period of last year, and the tonnage so far produced this year being in excess of the corresponding period of 1919, why should New England be without coal?

The answer is a simple one. The railroads have taken so much fuel that there has been little left for the people of New England, the northwest or any other part of the country, in fact. Had the Interstate Commerce Commission taken the trouble to investigate the fuel supplies of the railroads, it is believed there would be little difficulty in establishing where the coal produced has gone, and where it is now.

A concrete example of just what is transpiring was furnished one day several weeks ago, when out of 143 cars furnished the mines on the St. Louis division of the Illinois Central railroad, all 143 cars were assigned to mines loading railroad coal. Under such circumstances, how can the Interstate Commerce Commission expect anything other than a fuel shortage throughout the nation?

The Interstate Commerce Commission, having refused to listen to the pleas of the public and the operators, it has even been necessary to find recourse to the courts for relief, and the operators of northern West Virginia have taken the initiative in order to determine whether or not the railroads, with the aid and consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, are to control the fuel supply of the nation. The outcome of the suit instituted in northern West Virginia will be watched with interest not only by those immediately concerned, but by the public, which is even more concerned.

The continued assignment of cars has been denounced not only by the operators but by the public.

### WILL BE PLENTY OF COAL NEXT WINTER, CUSHING'S BELIEF

Bases Prediction on Increased Production This Far This Year; Less Shortage Than Last Year.

Plenty of bituminous coal next winter is predicted by George H. Cushing, managing director of the American Wholesale Coal Association.

"Since April 1 we have records of the production during nine weeks," said Mr. Cushing in a recent address. "The bituminous output of this year compared with last has been: 1920, 80,521,000 tons; 1919, 72,818,000 tons; gain, 7,703,000 tons.

"The average weekly production since April 1 has been: 1920, 8,945,000 tons; 1919, 8,090,900 tons; gain, 854,100 tons.

"The average monthly production has, accordingly, shown a gain of 3,708,460 tons. Last year, with the smaller production, we had accumulated a sufficient storage to help tide us over the worst miners' strike in history. Running ahead, now, of production of last year, I cannot believe the current statements that we are running headlong into a dreadful shortage of coal.

"I know what is being said on the other side of the question. I do not believe it. The fact is that we have a demand which if it were spread in equal monthly proportions over the year would call for a production of 10,300,000 tons per week. The fact that for nine weeks we have been getting a weekly average of only 8,945,700 tons indicates that we are accumulating a shortage at the rate of 1,353,300 tons per week. That would be bad if it were to continue until the end of the year.

"The fact is that we have never, in peace times, had a serious bituminous coal shortage. Yet, never, in peace times, have we moved bituminous coal in equal monthly installments. We have always fallen much below our present level of production in summer and then made up the shortage—or seeming shortage—in the fall months. That is what we did last year. We are going to have less of a shortage to make up this fall than we did last. For the reason that we are moving now 3,708,000 tons of coal more to market per month than we did a year ago.

"The plain and simple fact is that we have other and proper uses for open-top cars in the summer. Those cars revert to the coal trade, and production naturally grows in response. That allows coal production to equal demand at the time of use."

### STEEL PLANT SOLD

Universal Company Takes Over Operation at Clairton.

WASHINGTON, Pa., June 30.—The announcement has been made that the Universal Steel company, of which Walter H. Baker, of Washington, is president, and in which a number of local men are largely interested, had sold its Clairton plant to the Electric Alloy Steel company of Youngstown, Ohio. The Universal company, which has its largest factory at Bridgeville, retains an interest in the Clairton plant and President Baker has been made a member of the board of directors of the Electric Alloy company.

The Clairton plant, formerly that of the Hunsley-Bling Steel company, was acquired about three years ago by the Universal company and was used during the war for turning out steel products. The Electric Alloy Steel company, which takes possession on June 15, plans to add an electric furnace and to increase the rolling capacity. It will continue to manufacture high grade tool and alloy steels.

It was also announced that the Universal Steel company would immediately start extensive improvements and enlargements to its Bridgeville plant. This factory has been enlarged several times in the past few years but the present equipment and facilities are inadequate to care for the company's business.

### MOUNT BRADDOCK WINS IN RAINEY FIRST AID MEET

Team Has Perfect Score in "Two of Three Problems Given."

#### ROYAL IN SECOND PLACE

Men Prominent in Mining Circles Included Among the Judges at Third Annual Contest; Remainder of Day Given Over to Pleasure of Employees.

With a percentage of 94, Mount Braddock's team won the third annual first aid meet held at Shady Grove park Wednesday afternoon and participated in by teams from eight plants, of the W. J. Rainey interests. The meet, witnessed by several hundred persons, was completed in an hour. Three problems were given the teams with 12 minutes for the working of each.

Second place was captured by Royal, with an average of 89 per cent, and Allison No. 1 was a close third, with 88 per cent.

Cash prizes were given the winning teams, \$50 going to the first, \$30 to the second and \$15 to the third. The teams worked on the dancing pavilion. They were lined up on one side and were started by a gong. The problems were selected from a list of 15. After the first gong the team would read the problem selected by the judges and in two minutes, following the ringing of the gong for the second time, work would begin.

The judges worked in pairs. No one set of judges rated the same team twice, moving to watch the next outfit, as the different problems were worked.

Mount Braddock received a percentage of 94 on the first problem and was given 100 in each of the following two. Royal had an average of 85 for the first, 86 for the second and 95 for the third. Allison No. 1 received 83 on the first problem, 89 on the second and 92 on the third.

The problems solved were: 1. Man found under fall of coal with puncture wound of abdomen, broken ribs, left side; cut on right side of face, bleeding in spurts. Treat case and three men carry patient for 20 feet where passage is too narrow to permit using stretcher.

2. Patient unconscious from gas inhalation; both forearms broken; laceration on right cheek. Treat and carry on improvised stretcher.

3. A miner is caught by a fall in the entry. His right hand is thrown across a live wire, causing a deep burn; his lower jaw is broken and he sustains a deep cut upon the arch of his right foot with severe bleeding. Rescue, treat and carry without stretcher.

J. T. Ryan, president of the Mine Safety Appliances company of Pittsburgh, was chief judge. He had full charge of the meet, and paired off the remaining judges.

The others were Dr. A. E. Crow, Dr. R. H. Jeffrey, Dr. C. D. Bierer and Dr. J. E. Van Gilder, all of Uniontown; Dr. W. M. Litley, Brownsville; Dr. John L. Burholder, Mount Pleasant; G. S. McCas, J. H. Zorn and Archie Forbes of the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh; J. W. Bowles of the Terminal Coal company, Pittsburgh; Captain Edward Steidle, head of the mining department at the Carnegie Institute of Technology; H. D. Mason of the Mine Safety Appliances company, Uniontown; C. G. Brehm, safety engineer of the Oliver & Snyder Steel company, Uniontown, and J. E. Struble of Connellsville, an H. C. Frick mine inspector.

The entire day was devoted to an outing for Rainey employees and their friends. A basket picnic was held in the morning, with sporting events and a baseball game in the afternoon following the meet. Dancing was the chief amusement in the evening, although all other attractions were well patronized.

## Production and Output.

### NO MATERIAL CHANGE RAILROAD SITUATION UNTIL WAGE AWARD

#### COKE TRADE SUMMARY.

The conviction is becoming quite firm in coke circles that the transportation situation is not to be permanently bettered until the award of the Railroad Labor Board has been officially announced. Pending the decision the belief is that the railroad employees will continue to exhibit such a degree of indifference and inefficiency, and such a high degree of interest in the real business of railroading, that one thing after another will occur to keep operation at a low level with a resultant tardy movement of coal and coke. This is the observation of coke producers who have applied the powers of analysis to determining what is wrong and where the trouble lies. Once the wage question is settled and the employees are relieved of the uncertainty and suspense they have endured so long there is hope that a new spirit will be manifested.

By making somewhat better average running time for the region last week the loss in production recorded the week preceding was recouped, the total having been 145,600 tons.

Prices have adhered to a high range during the week, \$17.60 to \$17.75 having been freely paid and as high as \$18 in the case of some small lots. These prices have applied to both furnace and foundry coke, for each of which there is an insistent demand among certain consumers. The present market shows no downward tendencies, in fact, for one ventures to fix the upward limit under existing conditions.

### NEW COAL STORAGE PLANT AT CLAIRTON IS NEAR COMPLETION

With a Capacity of 300,000 Tons Will Be the Largest Plant of Its Kind in the World.

The coal storage plant of the Clairton By-Product Coke company at Clairton, which has been in course of construction for some time, is now about completed, the dredging for a harbor and barge landing having been about finished.

The coal storage pile will have a base 600 by 800 feet or a trifle over 11 acres. This will accommodate 300,000 tons of coal. The coal will be loaded from barge to storage and to cars by a traveling crane, 500 feet between centers with a travel of 800 feet. The bridge will be equipped with two hoists, each with five ton buckets, which can be operated separately or together as required.

Coal is to be stored here in a quantity to meet any emergency resulting from strikes of miners, or railroads, or from the ice in the pools of the Monongahela river, which at times prevents the boats from getting coal down to the by-product plant and mills at Clairton and other points on the river. This yard, or basin, with its immense traveling bridge is the largest coal storage plant in the world and has been months in the work of construction.

The plant nearest in size, and the only other of its kind in the Monongahela valley, was built by W. Harry Brown at Alicia Mine No. 1 some years ago.

The immense river tonnage handled by the Carnegie Steel company by its fleet, the largest on the Monongahela river, necessitates larger quarters. The company is relying considerably on the river for its local shipments and is making daily deliveries of finished products.

### COKE PRODUCTION

In Connellsville and Lower Connellsville Districts Compared With 1919.

The estimated production of coke in net tons in the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville districts, by weeks, with the total compared with the corresponding week of 1919, is shown in the following:

Week.	Month.	Prod.	Total.	1919.
Jan. 1-3	49,650	29,738	118,585	165,328
Jan. 4-6	55,516	31,871	140,200	217,955
Jan. 7-9	54,974	34,520	141,490	211,322
Jan. 10-12	54,120	34,586	138,806	217,224
Jan. 13-15	57,250	34,015	141,265	226,544
Jan. 16-18	57,100	34,354	141,954	225,756
Jan. 19-21	57,280	34,695	141,975	226,258
Jan. 22-24	57,270	37,787	145,057	233,612
Jan. 25-27	59,270	38,765	148,035	224,472
Jan. 28-30	58,440	39,736	148,176	222,928
Mar. 1	100,450	144,020	244,470	202,508
Mar. 2	101,250	147,950	249,200	187,600
Mar. 3	102,740	151,812	254,552	185,500
Mar. 4	100,850	147,078	247,928	172,356
Mar. 5	101,610	156,317	257,927	156,416
Mar. 6	48,820	76,700	125,520	148,526
Mar. 7	50,170	94,640	144,810	155,350
Mar. 8	51,170	113,020	164,190	122,594
Mar. 9	54,570	115,320	170,300	100,950
Mar. 10	56,635	97,935	154,570	83,251
Mar. 11	59,280	118,270	177,550	158,072
Mar. 12	65,510	122,500	188,010	111,255
Mar. 13	63,555	126,924	190,479	117,552
Mar. 14	62,420	119,600	182,020	127,093
Mar. 15	65,120	115,810	180,930	131,200
Mar. 16	67,181	118,430	185,611	135,553

1920 to Date.....5,516,910  
1919 to Date.....4,610,121  
Gain over 1919.....806,789

Sales Agent Galligan Revises.  
Pickands Brown & Company, Chicago, announce the resignation of J. A. Galligan, sales agent, on his acceptance of other duties. The sale of coke, heretofore under his direction, has been assumed by R. S. Dutton, manager of sales for all departments. P. L. Schulze has been appointed assistant sales agent for the coke department.

### Inefficiency and Indifference of Employees Cause of Hindrances.

#### SERIES OF CONGESTIONS

First One Place Then Another, Keep the Railroads Tied-up; Result is Curtailed Movement With Bidding up in Price for Both Coal and Coke.

"The stolid indifference of railroad employees to the needs of industry, their dawdling inefficiency in their daily work, and their disloyalty to their employers is,

## FOUR ENGINEERING SOCIETIES TO FORM BIG ORGANIZATION

Includes Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining National Bodies.

MEMBERSHIP OF 150,000

Primary Purpose is to Further Interests of the Public Through Taking Part in National Affairs, Particularly as Relate to Economic Problems.

The keenest interest was manifested in Washington recently when 149 delegates from all parts of the United States, as a result of a two-day conference, created the greatest engineering organization in the world. The delegates assembled represented about 75 engineering and allied technical societies, with a total membership of more than 150,000 engineers. The newly christened organization will hereafter be known as "The Federated American Engineering Societies."

The primary purpose of establishing a single comprehensive body of engineers is to further the interests of the public through technical knowledge and engineering societies, and to consider and act upon matters of common concern to the engineering and allied technical professions. Briefly, the American engineer will not confine himself to the mere technique of his vocation, but will enter the great arena of national affairs, where the technically trained and experienced men are needed to solve the many vexed problems, particularly sociologically and economically.

A significant feature of the new body politic is that it will not be made up of individuals but of federated and allied engineering organizations and affiliations.

The "Big Four" National engineering societies—Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining—played a big part in the formation of the new organization. The present engineering council of these societies, composed of the foremost engineers in America, will carry on the work until the new organization is placed upon a working basis. When it begins to function properly, it will be similar in many respects to such organizations as the United States Chamber of Commerce, American Bar Association and the American Medical Society. The national, local, state and regional engineering organizations furnished the complement of delegates to the conference, all of whom expressed the greatest satisfaction over the outcome of the history-making event.

Aside from the adoption of the constitution and by-law resolutions were passed favoring increased pay for teachers in engineering schools and approving the proposal to create a federal department of public works. The event also marked the largest representative assemblage of engineers in the world.

The prominent engineers who took an active part in the conference included Calvert Townley, A. I. E. E., New York City; John C. Hoyt, A. S. C. E., Washington, D. C.; Philip N. Moore, A. I. M. E., and Richard L. Humphrey, A. S. C. E., with headquarters in Philadelphia.

Mr. Thorne recommended that the wage advances be added without further hearings to the costs upon which the roads now base their request for advanced freight rates; that a five per cent increase be made in passenger rates, with the balance of freight tariffs to care for the present case and that any advance occasioned by the wage decision be spread out over the entire earnings of the railroad from all sources.

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WANT STRIKE SETTLED

Employees of Four Roads Draw Up Resolution to That Effect.

SHARON, June 28.—Striking railroad switchmen of the Shenango valley, employees of the Erie, Pennsylvania and New York-Central railroads, at a public meeting held here last night, adopted resolutions calling on the press, civic organizations and the manufacturers' associations in an effort to bring about a settlement of the strike.

The strikers, in the resolution, assert that they have been ready to resume work providing that they are assured of their senior standing. The men here struck for an increase in wages but this is not requested in the resolution.

It was decided to send copies of the resolution to the platform committee of the Democratic national convention at San Francisco.

Charter Filed.

The Republic Coal & Coke company, with offices in Connellsville, formed for the purpose of mining coal and manufacturing same into coke and the selling of both kind their charter in the recorder of deeds office in Uniontown yesterday. The charter was granted at Harrisburg, June 16, 1920. The company was incorporated by W. D. McGinnis, J. Fred Kurtz and J. L. Kurtz.

## TRACKMEN MAKE RECORD

Remove and Replace Crossover on West Side in 45 Minutes.

Track crews of the West Penn Railway company and the Pennsylvania Railroad company made a record Wednesday when the crossover at Fourth street, West Side, was lifted out and a new one put in in 45 minutes.

Starting work just after the 11:15 car for Uniontown had passed over the rails, the crews worked in haste. The old tracks were lifted out and the West Penn crane dropped new rails, which were lying nearby, ready into the place. Under the direction of Frank W. Rivers, supervisor of tracks for the West Penn Railway company, the men connected the rails. At the same time the Pennsylvania gang connected the railroad tracks.

At 11:55 the work was completed and only one transfer on the main line had been necessary—that at 11:30 o'clock. Train traffic had not been delayed as there are none scheduled for that hour.

## ASSIGNMENT RULE REAL CAUSE OF THE SHORTAGE OF CARS

Continued from Page One.

operators, but by the miners. It has resulted in actual suffering among the miners of Ohio, as told by George W. Savage, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio United Mine Workers, who says that the miners, though receiving higher wages than they ever did before, are actually suffering from hunger.

In many instances, the miners at most mines have been averaging only one day's work, while mines furnishing railroad fuel are able to operate full time. In his indictment of the Interstate Commerce Commission Mr. Savage said: "The Interstate Commerce Commission has talked but never acted."

More than a month ago it was pointed out editorially in the Black Diamond that the assignment of cars was working a serious hardship on those operators and miners who did not crook the hinges of their knee to the railroads.

The assignment of coal cars is wrong in principle and wrong in practice and was so determined by the President himself in the famous Garfield-Williams controversy. The Interstate Commerce Commission ought to appreciate that fact, it also should appreciate the fact that eventually the action of the commission in continuing the assignment of cars will be held to be illegal and contrary to the best interests of the country, because inimical to the public good. When that time comes, the commission will lose the public confidence, as it will deserve to do.

MOUNT BRADDOCK WINS IN FIRST AID MEET.

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Three-legged race—Oliver Dougherty and Clarence Zaras of Mount Braddock.

Needle and thread race—Harold Corburn of Uniontown and Miss Cornelia Adams of Connellsville.

Egg race—Miss Mathilda Gates of Vanderbilt.

Running broad jump—The jump was a tie between O. C. Johnson of Uniontown and Amos Matthews of Mount Braddock. Johnson was declared the winner on the toss of a coin.

## MEN QUITTING MINES FOR OTHER LINES OF WORK, STATE LEARNS

Shortage of Cars Makes It Impossible to Operate Mines Steadily in Western Counties.

HARRISBURG, June 28.—Miners are leaving bituminous operations to go into other occupations because of chances of steady employment in a number of western counties of Pennsylvania, according to reports made by mine inspectors to the Department of Mines. It is feared similar conditions may arise in some parts of the anthracite field unless the car shortage is overcome.

Frank L. department chief of mines, who attended meetings of inspectors in various sections, said the car shortage is acute, more so in fact than at any time during the war. "As long as this condition exists it is useless to expect cheaper coal," said Hall.

"The facilities are so limited that in some sections less than 150 per cent of the necessary supply of cars is available."

"Mining operations practically are at a standstill in certain localities and the miners are having to go into other work where the employment is steady. Some of the reports we have received indicate serious effect upon production if this condition continues."

## COAL MEN PROTEST

West Penn Power Rates Declared Unjust and Discriminatory.

HARRISBURG, June 29.—The Pittsburgh Coal producers association Monday filed a complaint with the Public Service Commission against the increased power rates to become effective July 1 by the West Penn Power company.

The complaint represents 31 coal companies who allege the rates under schedule J are unreasonable, discriminatory and unjust.

HARRISBURG, June 29.—The City of McKeesport today filed complaint with the Public Service Commission against the rates of the Equitable Gas company of Pittsburgh for that city with the Apollo Steel company of Apollo, joined a number of other Western Pennsylvania companies in objecting to the new rates of the West Penn Power company.

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, June 26, 1920.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
<b>MERCHANT OVENS</b>			
182	182	Beatty	Greensburg
183	183	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Company, Mt. Pleasant
184	184	Clara	Greensburg
185	185	Clara	Greensburg
186	186	Clara	Greensburg
187	187	Clara	Greensburg
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191	191	Clara	Greensburg
192	192	Clara	Greensburg
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# HEROES OF MINE RESCUES AWARDED THE HOLMES MEDAL

Of Seven Who Risked Their  
Lives For Others But  
Four Escaped.

## REMARKABLE INSTANCES

Of Self-Sacrifice on Part of Three  
Who Died For Their Fellow Work-  
men; Deeds of the Association  
Formed to Honor Creator of Bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 30. — The Joseph A. Holmes Safety association, the hero commission for the mining industry, has announced the awards to miners for special deeds of bravery in the saving of human life during the last three years in the United States. The gold hero medal is to be presented to four western miners and to the nearest surviving relatives of three others, who sacrificed their lives in their attempts to rescue other miners from death. It is expected that the formal award of the medals will be made by Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell, director of the Bureau of Mines and president of the association, during the international first aid and mine rescue contest at Denver, Colo., September 9, 10 and 11, at which miners will be present from all parts of the country. Similar contests are held each year under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines for the development of rescue and first aid men for the mines and in which medals are awarded to the teams most expert in life saving.

The men who will be awarded gold hero medals and diplomas and the deeds they performed are as follows: John L. Boardman of Butte, Mont., safety engineer for the Anaconda Copper company, who lone-handedly saved three miners from a terrible death in the West Colusa mine of the company and assisted in the rescue of a fourth. A fire in the Leonard copper mine, adjoining the West Colusa mine, filled the latter mine with poisonous gases. Boardman, wearing the oxygen rescue apparatus familiar to rescuers, at the risk of his life, entered the gas-filled mine four separate times to save life.

The next to receive the gold hero medal will be Daniel Blonvich of Biwalk, Minn., an employee of the Balkan Mining company. A fire broke out in the Belgrade mine of the company in which one life was lost and many others jeopardized. Three times, Blonvich drove his electric locomotive through smoke and gas, bringing out helpless men, and, finally a fourth time he brought out a fellow worker.

A third and fourth medal will be given to James Collins and James Dalmark, both of Mullan, Idaho, and employees of the Gold Hunter Mining & Smelting company of that place. While endeavoring to reach two entombed men in the mine, they themselves were caught by a cave-in and imprisoned for 15 hours, when rescued they were buried to the shoulders. The two men were endeavoring to rescue, Peter F. Grant and Emil Sayko, were finally brought from the mine alive, after having been entombed for more than 14 days. Fellow employees took seven days to drill a hole through to the imprisoned men, and by this means furnished them with food, water, light and silk clothing, after they had been without food for five days and without water for four days.

Three other heroes, miners for the North Butte Mining company at Butte, Mont., sacrificed their lives in trying to save others. The nearest living relative of each of the three men will be at Denver during the first aid and mine rescue contest and will receive from Dr. Cottrell the gold medals and the diplomas detailing the heroic deeds of the dead men.

On June 8, 1917, a fire occurred in the Speculator shaft of the North Butte Mining company. When the fire started, Michael Conroy and Peter Sheridan of Butte, both employees of the company, started down into the mine to save their fellow-men, but before they had reached them the shaft reversed, allowing hot and poisonous gases to come up the shaft. When the cage was hoisted to the surface, the bodies of the two brave men were found on the cage burned to a crisp. The relatives of these two men will receive the medals.

James D. Moore, another miner at the same fire, went through the mine attempting to bring the miners to the surface. After he had collected seven men, he was driven back by the smoke and flames. He only hope would be to build a bulldozed as a protection against the flames and remain behind it until rescued. Under his direction the bulldozed was erected, requiring two hours for completion, and heaving the party of eight men. They obtained air from a compressed line nearby. When the smoke cleared, Moore, standing on the ground in the distance, waved a handkerchief to his wife. Thirty hours after the completion of the bulldozed, rescuers wearing apparatus found the barricade and broke through and found six men alive and two dead, the latter including Moore. The six men were brought safely to the surface; they all gave credit to Moore for saving their lives, since without his guidance and direction they would have been suffocated.

The awards were decided upon by a committee of the association, composed of James W. Teal, representing the Mine Inspectors' Institute of America; William Green, of the United Mine Workers of America; and John Turner of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. Others who participated in the making of the awards were James Lord, United Mine Workers of America; George S. Rice, American Institute of Mining Engineers; David

White, American Academy of Sciences; O. P. Hood of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; Arthur E. Holder, representing Samuel Gompers, president of American Federation of Labor; Charles D. Walcott, vice president of the association, and David T. Day, secretary.

The association was organized shortly after the death of Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, the creator of the Bureau of Mines and its first director, and was in recognition of the memory of Dr. Holmes and the humanitarian work work that he initiated. After organization the society agreed to award diplomas and medals of honor to persons in the mining and metallurgical industry for deeds of heroism or praiseworthy acts in efforts for the rescue of imprisoned miners or persons in jeopardy and give recognition in proper awards for persons who may devise or put into use appliances for the benefit of greater safety or mine rescue or recovery operations.

## GAS FIXTURES IN DISTRICT TO BE INSPECTED

Move By Fayette Company First  
Step Toward Conservation  
of Supply.

## RECOMMENDATIONS LATER

At Instance of United States Bureau  
of Mines Cooperation of Consumer  
and Supplying Concerns Will be  
Sought to Avoid Unnecessary Wastes.

First steps toward conservation of natural gas through cooperation on the part of the consumer will be taken this week by the Fayette County Gas company in the Connelville district. Meter readers of the company will make an inspection of gas appliances used in the homes to Connelville, Vanderhill, Dawson, Dunbar, Dickerson Run and South Connelville. This inspection is made at the request of the Bureau of Mines, which institution is endeavoring to determine as quickly as possible methods for conserving the fuel.

The conservation of natural gas has become a serious thing. The decline of the gas fields has been rapid and no one is able to predict just what the conditions next winter will be. One thing, shown by figures compiled by engineers of the Bureau of Mines, is that 68,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas was consumed in this section of the country last winter. Of this total, it is estimated the McKeesport field supplied 14,000,000,000 cubic feet—an amount that will not be available from that field in the next winter.

An appliance census card has been drawn up which covers all kinds of heating and lighting fixtures burning gas. The meter readers of the gas company will make the inspection in the local district. They began Tuesday. The cooperation of consumers in this inspection is asked as it is primarily for their own benefit.

On the completion of the appliance census the cards will be sent in to the Bureau of Mines and a duplicate kept at the local offices for reference. They will be of value in recommending necessary changes to consumers who ask for advice in conservation methods.

In the near future it is expected the Bureau of Mines will have a representative here to demonstrate correct adjustment of gas appliances. Incorrect ways will also be shown in order that consumers will be convinced there is a great saving in the right kind of burners.

Figures tabulated by the Bureau of Mines estimate that the adjustment of gas appliances on stoves used at present allow 60 to 70 per cent of the heating energy of the fuel to be wasted. With proper adjustment of appliances this can be saved and will be available for later use.

General Superintendent J. E. Angle said he could not say just now how the adjustment of appliances would affect the consumer. He said it was the plan to make recommendations to the consumer, following the inspection, to convert the appliances in use to ones which would mean conservation. He cited the instance of a Pittsburgh gas company which has issued a statement that no consumer will be allowed more than a certain amount of gas next winter. He said he believed it was better to have a consumer get an appliance which would conserve gas rather than issue an abrupt order giving notice of the sale of just so much gas.

The inspection this week is simply a beginning of an active campaign for fuel conservation. He intimated that in the near future a representative of the Bureau of Mines would be here, at which time plumbers, hardware men and others dealing in gas appliances would be invited to confer with him and receive information relative to proper kinds of burners and the necessity for conservation.

## PROFITTEERING CHARGED

To Anthracite Coal Operators at Hearing  
Before President's Commission.

SCRANTON, June 28.—Charges of profiteering and monopolistic control in the anthracite coal industry were made before the anthracite coal commission today by W. Jett Lauch, former secretary of the War Labor Board and now consulting economist of the Mine Workers of America. Lauch appeared in hearing on the demands of the anthracite workers for wage increase that will bring their earnings to a level of those of the bituminous workers, with a minimum wage of \$6 a day. He said the data and exhibits he presented were all derived from and based on official and authoritative statistics.

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, June 26, 1920.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVEN			
40	38	Adah	Greensburg
221	223	Allison No. 1	New York
200	200	Allison No. 2	New York
142	142	American 1	Pittsburg
240	240	American 2	Pittsburg
40	40	Amica	Uniontown
42	42	Bellvernon	Pittsburg
20	20	Browning	Uniontown
50	50	Brownsville	Pittsburg
206	162	Century	Brownsville
40	40	Champion	Uniontown
200	200	Champion One Long	Pittsburg
140	140	Crystal	Pittsburg
230	230	Denbo	Pittsburg
402	402	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated C. V. Coke Co.
180	180	Donald No. 3	Consolidated C. V. Coke Co.
200	90	Edna	Uniontown
42	42	Finley	Uniontown
119	30	Garwood	Aetna C. V. Coke Co.
58	58	Genesee C. V. Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	175	Griffin No. 3	Hecia Coal & Coke Co.
200	190	Griffin No. 3	Hecia Coal & Coke Co.
210	210	Harbert	C. V. Coke Co.
200	200	Westmoreland Gas & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
62	62	Hill Top	H. Connelville Coke Co.
184	124	Hoover	McClintocktown
38	38	Hope	Uniontown
135	135	Husted	Uniontown
269	126	Isabella	Hecia Coal & Coke Co.
24	24	Junior	Uniontown
140	124	Katherine	Union C. V. Coke Co.
78	78	Lafayette	Adah
30	30	Leon	Franklin Coke Co.
34	34	Liberty	Old Connelville Coke Co.
400	300	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.
200	200	The Blair Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
220	80	Low Phone	C. V. Coke Co.
44	44	Luxemburg	Pittsburg
44	53	Marion	Southern C. V. Coke Co.
400	270	Mr. Hope	Sweden Coke Co.
200	200	Old Hope	Uniontown
202	202	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co.
76	76	Puritan No. 4	Puritan Coke Co.
80	80	Puritan No. 5	Puritan Coke Co.
101	80	Portland Coal	Pittsburg
120	120	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.
276	276	Royal	W. J. Ritzky
42	42	Russell	Russell Coal & Coke Co.
50	50	Sackett	H. J. Sackett Coal & C. Co.
26	26	Sapper	Steady-Callaghan C. & C. Co.
278	260	Seavright	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.
210	210	Shamrock	Fayette Coke Co.
50	50	Sterling	Consolidated C. V. Coke Co.
400	200	Summit	McClintocktown C. & C. Co.
200	200	Thompson 1	Thompson C. V. Coke Co.
120	120	Tower Hill 1	Tower Hill C. V. Coke Co.
124	470	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill C. V. Coke Co.
40	40	Virgie	Byrne Coal & Coke Co.
500	454	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co.
500	343	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co.
40	40	Winland	Hanning C. V. Coke Co.
50	50	Winmore	Winland-Gilmore C. & C. Co.
26	26	Yukon	Whyl Coke Co.

FURNACE OVENS			
10,118	1,271	Pittsburg Steel Co.	Adah, Fay Co.
400	400	Alfida	Pittsburg
100	100	Bridgeport	Brier Hill
470	470	Brier Hill	Brier Hill
426	324	Burhamton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
600	400	Colonia No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
150	150	Colonia No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
300	287	Colonia No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
250	250	Dearth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
600	600	Edenboro	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
200	200	Fairbank	Scruthers Coal & Coke Co.
400	80	Footdale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
202	202	Geneva	McKeesport Coal Co.
200	200	Labelle	Labelle
462	462	Labelle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
516	516	Leckrone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
244	244	Marlin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.
30	30	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
400	200	Orient	American Coke Corporation
400	320	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.
400	400	Rocco	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
400	200	Thompson 1	Redstone Coal & Coke Co.

REILLY-KEEDY FUEL COMPANY  
CONNELLSVILLE COKE  
OPERATORS AND SHIPPERS  
CONNELLSVILLE-GAS-STEEL  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Straub-Atkinson  
Coal & Coke Shippers  
Furnace, Foundry & Heating Coke  
Gas, Steam, By-Product Coal  
Union Arcade  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

**JAMES A. SNEDDON,  
FORMER MINING  
ENGINEER, DEAD**  
Was at One Time Employed by Frick  
Company But for 15 Years Had  
Been at Southwest.  
James A. Sneddon, a former well-known Connelville man and during his residence here for a number of years employed as a mining engineer by the H. C. Frick Coke company died Friday morning at Gallup, N. M., according to a message received by his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Rendine. He had been ill for a year or more. Mr. Sneddon had lived in New Mexico about 15 years and had become very active in the Democratic politics of that section, having been elected mayor of Gallup and delegate to the Democratic National convention in Chicago four years ago. He also had served as a member of city council, and in other capacities. His wife who was Miss Anna Bowie, comes of a wealthy family.

Mr. Sneddon was a son of the late John and Mary Sneddon of Connelville and was born in Westmoreland county. He grew up in the mining industry, his father for many years being superintendent of the Trotter works while at Birmingham, Ala., on a mission connected with his occupation as engineer he met his wife and a short time later located in the Southwest, which had since been his home. Besides his wife there survive two children and the following brothers and sisters: Walter Sneddon Gary, Ind.; Alexander Sneddon and Mrs. Antonio Rendine, Connelville; William Sneddon, New Salem; Mrs. C. L. O'Grady, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. W. E. O'Donnell, Youngstown, Ohio, and Mrs. Basil White, Los Angeles, Cal.

## BRIER HILL ELECTION

Officers of Coke Company Chosen at  
Meeting Thursday.  
Stockholders of the Briar Hill Coke company held their annual meeting yesterday at the plant at Briar Hill and elected officers and directors for the coming fiscal year. The Youngstown stockholders came to Uniontown in a special car. Officers elected were: Thomas McCaffrey, president; James H. Grose, Youngstown, O., vice president; W. B. Chelan, Briar Hill, secretary; and P. Folsom, Youngstown, treasurer. The officers in addition to J. H. Kennedy, J. O. Butler, Jr. and George F. Alderdice composed the board of directors. Others in the out-of-town party were: W. J. Thomas, W. A. Thomas, Fred Todd, F. C. Moran, C. H. Rose, J. V. Schrock, W. J. Mulally and J. R. Scrob.

**JOSEPH RICHEY DIES,  
WAS EARLY ASSOCIATE  
OF HENRY CLAY FRICK**  
End Comes at Pennsylvania Home Following Stroke of Apoplexy on  
Wednesday Morning.  
A second stroke of apoplexy which he suffered early Wednesday terminated fatally Saturday to Joseph Richey, 72 years old retired farmer at his home at Pennsylvania. He had been unconscious since 5 o'clock Wednesday morning and his recovery had at no time since been expected. Mrs. Richey's wife lies in another room in a critical condition. She was taken ill a few days before her husband. She has not been informed of the passing of her companion. She is 66 years old and slight hope for her recovery is held. Born on a farm near New Stanton December 3, 1847, a son of David and Sophia Richey. Mr. Richey came to action continuously for 60 years. When a young man he was identified with the late Henry Clay Frick in the Morgan valley for development; by the coke magnate then beginning his career, Mr. Richey acted as agent for

Mr. Frick, who tried to prevail on him to become associated in the coke development of the valley but Mr. Richey's reply was that he preferred to stick to farming. On January 26, 1875 he was married to Sarah Rist, daughter of Peter and Sarah Rist, who became wealthy through the sale of coal lands. Several children survive the union. They are: F. M. Richey, Mrs. Pearl Kelly, James R. Richey, Florence R. Richey, and James M. Richey, all of Pennsylvania. There survive also a brother John J. Richey of Pennsylvania and two sisters, Mrs. Mary E. Laumeier of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Margaret E. Richey of Connelville. Always a Democrat Mr. Richey at one time took an active interest in politics and served a term as president and one as secretary of the Bullskin township school board. He was a regular attendant of late years at the Methodist Episcopal church at Seaside and a liberal supporter of that body. Funeral services will be conducted at the home at Pennsylvania Monday at 1 o'clock. The interment will be in the Pennsylvania Baptist cemetery. Both services will be public. Rev. C. L. Cartwright of Pittsburgh and Rev. N. L. Brown of Seaside will officiate. Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

## BENTLEYVILLE COAL SOLD

Camp Meeting Association Gets \$500  
an Acre For Small Tract.  
WASHINGTON, Pa. June 30.—An Bentleyville Union Holiness Camp meeting association, which for several years has conducted an annual camp meeting at Bentleyville has sold the coal underlying its grounds to the Union Coal & Coke company for \$15,000. There are 100 acres. The price paid was about \$500 an acre. The sale of this coal was authorized some time ago by the association. The money is to be invested and the interest used in keeping up and maintaining the camp meeting grounds.

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## The Weekly Courier.

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THURSDAY-MORNING, JULY 1, 1920.

## APPLING COMMON SENSE TO LABOR DISPUTES.

What has already been accomplished in Pennsylvania by arbitration and mediation as a means of settling the disputes which arise between workers and their employers has not been all that has been hoped for, but it is sufficient to show that actual progress is being made in that direction.

The extent of that progress is shown in the first of a series of bulletins issued by the bureau of mediation and arbitration of the Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania.

The statistical portion of the publication reveals the need of a safer method of settling labor disputes than resort to strikes by presenting the startling fact that, exclusive of the steel and coal strikes of last year, the loss in wages resulting from strikes during the four years, 1916-1919, both inclusive, was \$28,871,371, which represented the earnings of 10,173,243 working days.

In 1918 there were 317 strikes as compared with 316 in 1917. In the latter year, before the bureau had fully begun to function as a factor in adjusting labor disputes, the average length of strikes was 49 days. Two years later, when the influence of the bureau had become more widely extended, the average length of strikes was reduced to 10 days. True, the moral effect of the country being it was exerted in 1918 an effect in the direction of preventing strikes, but to the bureau's activity credit must be given for shortening the duration of the strikes that were declared.

When a strike is threatened or ordered, agents of the bureau are promptly sent to the scene of the trouble. They conduct a careful inquiry into the causes and see about making an appeal to the common sense and business sagacity of the contending parties to come to a mutual understanding and agreement.

That a large measure of success attended these efforts is attested by the remarkable lessening of the time and earnings lost to both employees and employers. The concrete results of these efforts very properly justify the observations contained in the report of the bureau, which follow:

The figures for 1918 are highly significant as demonstrating what can be accomplished by such patriotic cooperation as was possible between both employers and employees realized that production had to be maintained at any cost to best the common foe. Now, if for the common external foe of militarism we substitute the common internal foe of wasteful fighting, can we not with a little cooperation and common sense obtain the same happy results in times of peace as we did under the pressure of war? This is not merely a plea for settling minor quarrels or avoiding needless casualties. It is a plea for preventing thousands of working families against use of force. It is a plea for preventing the waste of earnings and production powers, which add to the cost of living. It is a plea for the patriotic conservation of our industrial resources and efficiency so that our country may be fit and able to compete in the world markets. It is a plea for plain American common sense in getting things together for the common good, rather than rattling sabers every time we disagree.

By a still more general and willing recognition of the principle of cooperation on the part of the employers and employees, backed by an unswerving public sentiment, and a more insistent demand in support of this common sense method of adjusting labor questions, the needless and wasteful waste of time, wages and energy resulting from strikes and lockouts can be eliminated. The public, in the final analysis is the greater sufferer from industrial troubles, can assist materially in bringing this condition about if, instead of trucking or pandering to one side or the other, proper expression is given to the determination to no longer submit to the loss and inconvenience occasioned by the obstinacy and selfishness of the parties to such disputes.

## LOSS OF TENTH REGIMENT BAND.

The failure to recruit the Tenth Regiment Band in Connelville is to be sincerely regretted. That we have not been able to avail ourselves of the opportunity to acquire the distinction of being the home station of three very important units of this famous organization will be more or less of a reflection upon our patriotism.

The Tenth Regiment Band is a public-spirited unit, and it is to be so regarded by persons and communities outside of Connelville, where there is less intimate knowledge of the circumstances, leading up to the refusal of local bandmen to enlist.

True, there are some well-grounded objections to musicians of more mature years, and particularly men of families, taking up National Guard band service. The inequality of pay as provided by the schedule based upon rating of band members, which has been one of the controlling factors in the decision to stay out of the service, is not an objection of Connelville bandmen only. Throughout

the state musicians in the National Guard organizations have entertained the same view. That prominent bandmen are required to accept different rates of pay has long been a source of dissatisfaction and friction. Regimental commanders who are circumstantially provided for the deficiencies in the rates of pay have been able to control the situation, but that others have not been so fortunate has served to accentuate the difficulties. Other regimental bands have encountered that being the situation it would seem proper for the divisional officers of the guard to make some change in the system of pay so that all the musical organizations of the division would be placed upon the same footing and thus relieve regimental commanders and communities of the burden.

An patriotic grounds the members of the Connelville Military Band should have promptly accepted the offer of Colonel Martin to enlist as the Tenth's musical unit. Most of the members feel that way about it, but men of families, as most of the members are, they feel they have other obligations. It is, therefore, extremely unfortunate that Connelville will not be able to acquire that position of importance with respect to the Tenth Regiment it was the belief of many citizens we were certain to have as our privilege and honor.

## COAL CAR PRIORITY AND THE BEEHIVE COKE TRADE.

While the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission directing the railroads to accord priority to the movement of coal will presently operate to greatly increase traffic of this class, relieve fuel shortage at various points and bring about a greater activity at the mines, it is less likely to prove equally beneficial to the coke trade of the Connelville region.

Because of the long prevailing scarcity of cars there has been a more or less general practice in vogue, with the consent of the railroads, whereby coke producers have used coal cars for loading coke and coal producers have in like manner employed cars which are adapted to hauling coke.

If the new order, as coke producers interpret it, is to require the return to coal traffic exclusively all the coal cars heretofore occasionally or regularly employed in hauling coke, and the coke cars preempted by the coal loaders are permitted to be still so used, the coke producers are destined to suffer a much more pronounced curtailment in car supply.

The increase in the number of cars available for coal loading will shortly have the effect of increasing coal output very materially. Coupled with the shutting off of shipments to export ports, through embargoes laid because of the recurrence of railroad labor troubles in the east, a considerable tonnage of coal has already been diverted to other markets. Included in this outgoing tonnage is much by-product coal, an adequate supply of which by-product oven plants have been unable to procure for some months past. This shift in the coal situation is having the effect of causing a decided drop in the price of coal.

At the same time the lessening in coke car supply is tending to stiffen the price of coke in view of the very certain probability that production cannot be increased without augmentation of the car supply.

This condition, with respect to production may be of long duration but it is less likely that coke prices will remain at the present high level. Astutely, they will not if the by-product ovens are able to secure coal in such quantities as will enable them to produce coke in excess of their existing commitments. As soon as they have surplus stocks on hand they will seek the markets now or heretofore supplied by beehive coke. The extent to which the latter may be supplanted means a corresponding reduction in the demand upon the Connelville region.

This is not likely to assume such proportions that the producers of beehive will be without a market, but it does indicate the very reasonable probability that the long expected expansion of beehive trade may be delayed until the discontinuance of the coal car priority order will act to remove artificial control of natural conditions in the fueling industry.

## WILLIAM J. GOAT HERDER.

We have the word and judgment of a no less competent authority than William Jennings Bryan that the Democratic convention soon to assemble in San Francisco has virtually but one acceptable candidate for the nomination for president.

By a process of elimination, which the Pacific Leader performs without the administration of an anaesthetic, the list of those heretofore classed as eligible is trimmed down to the point that leaves no doubt in the mind of the Hero of Three Lost Causes as to the undesirability of all save one. With the decisiveness of one speaking with authority the self-appointed censor of Democratic aspirants disposes of each in turn after the manner of a court of last resort handing down its final decree.

The claims of President Wilson as his own successor are dismissed with the curt observation that he "need not be considered." Crown Prince McAdoo has acquired a "right to apostrophize succession" and for a number of reasons. In the first place he is under two very heavy handicaps in being in "close relationship" with the President and having maintained "silence on the peace treaty." Furthermore, he is unable to call to his support "those to whom the President's candidacy appeals with 'special force' and would 'furnish an easy mark for all of the President's enemies.'"

Attorney General Palmer, the Fighting Quaker and avenging Nemesis of the pitiable profiteers, is regarded as less a presidential impossibility than Son-in-Law McAdoo. He entered the campaign in a position to deal severely with the profiteers," says Bryan, "and an expectant public was ready to applaud, but the profiteer seems to have things all his own way. The attorney general is unfortunate, too, in having to espouse ratification of the treaty without reservations."

Governor Cox, Ohio's favorite son and one time side partner of Bryan in the advocacy of the "dry" cause in

the Buckeye state, but later deserter to the wicked enemy, is placed with Governor McAdoo, New Jersey, in the category of candidates to whom no honor is to be paid at San Francisco by or with the consent of the study and zealous champion of grape juice as the national beverage. Vice President Marshall has fallen under the same ban for the reason that he is accused of having made "a feeble bid for the wet vote." Postmaster General Burleson has been as unhesitatingly "excommunicated" since his declaration of intention to vote for "repeal of the drastic and absurd provisions of the Volstead prohibition enforcement act."

Evidently regarding Senators Clark and Underwood and the leader, Night of Democracy as far removed from serious consideration as candidates, the former premier of the Wilson administration does not exist either of them to the dignity of honorable mention. He does concede, however, that Ex-Ambassador Gerard "has many friends among the delegates," which is the limit of his commendation or praise of the presidential possibilities of his own party's persuasion.

The one and only deduction the public can draw from three-time Ex-Candidate Bryan's process of goat-herding to wit, with care, discretion and becoming modesty, he has selected himself as the only fit, worthy and deserving sheep to be named by the San Francisco convention for the November slaughter.

## THOSE WHO HELPED AND THOSE WHO HINDERED.

Those citizens of Connelville who have pride in the success of every undertaking which reflects creditably upon the community's good name and reputation for patriotism and willingness to render unselfish service in any form, have Captain Skomp and the officers and men of his command to thank for having retained the honor which belongs to Connelville as the home station of a well-known unit of the famous Tenth Regiment.

True, outside influences that those so capably exerted by Captain Skomp and his energetic workers contributed toward making it possible to reorganize Company D, but the assistance thus given was much less tangible than the actual and visible results obtained by those who secured the recruits.

That so much time was required to bring the company up to the strength required for official recognition and muster-in was not the fault of those persons engaged in the active work of recruiting, to whom very liberal praise and commendation is due and should be freely given. The reorganization was prolonged much beyond the anticipated time of completion because of a series or a combination of circumstances which proved to be very formidable obstacles, not because there was lack of zeal or earnestness or effort on part of the organizers.

One of the obstacles to be overcome was the natural consequence of the reaction following the release from service in the war of a very large number of young men of military age. Having had enough soldiering to deprive it of novelty and interest, and without a great emergency like the war as a stimulus, donning the uniform again did not strongly appeal to the large majority of ex-service men, particularly those who had served overseas. In this view of the matter they were right. They had done their bit, and more, and were entitled to release, hence were without obligation to do more than lend their moral support to the perpetration of the history and traditions of Connelville's unit, a famous regiment.

But those who had not yet learned the business of soldiering, or had had but comparatively little training and instruction, more was expected. Many such young men did carry stony hearts, but many more were influenced by the propaganda of certain persons who misunderstood the functions of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, or who purposely sought to retard the reorganization of Company D, and thereby discredit the community, a number of the young men who were relied upon to take their places in its ranks were induced to refuse completing their training.

But despite all the objections offered, obstacles interposed, misrepresentations made and other artifices employed to prevent its entirety, there has been found in Connelville and in the neighboring sections of the county a sufficient number of young men who, inspired by the same patriotic fervor that actuated the men who have formerly served with high honor to Company D, the state and the nation in all the emergencies that have arisen during the past 40 years, have had the courage to prove their willingness to serve the state and be ready, if there be need, to respond to the call in an hour of national peril.

To these young men the gratitude of the community should go out in unstinted measure for having helped to meet a difficult situation by preserving the city's credit as a center of patriotism and wholesome public spiritedness. By the same token those who hindered have invited the degree and kind of reproach which must forever rest upon those who failed their country in the trying days of '17-'18.

The people of this city arose to the occasion when the ladies of the culture club put on the role sale as a means of raising money for the play ground.

Bryan might as well be both pedantic and frank and admit that neither a "dry" nor "wet" candidate named by the San Francisco convention will have a ghost of a show in November.

The Democrats who make the proud boast that the San Francisco convention will be unbiased seem to overlook the fact that it is a gathering in which everybody on the ground, and some by long distance phone, expect to boss.

Knowing the attitude of the Southern legislators on women's suffrage the President has no very dangerous risk in expending to the governor of Tennessee to call a special session of the legislature to consider the question not in justice to the women, but as a real service to the party.

## Abe Martin

Some families seem to be hopelessly split on the question of whether it is advisable to "own" a car.

Finky Kerr did not go to Lou Grimes' funeral as he had nothing to wear but his hand uniform.

The best way to save white paper would be to stop the senseless investigation committee's efforts to prove we lost the war.

A fuller does all his talking when he's engaged, but a girl waits till it's a cinch.

The Lark has a half pint. Hip! Hip! A girl has to be pretty ugly to have it shake her own hat when it blows off.

Lafe Bud's little boy is thinking some of being president when he grows up and is saving his money for the nomination.

I'd hate to marry a workin' man an' have him hangin' around home all the time," said Miss Dame Moore today.

Opportunity has just about quit knockin' an' gone to usin' the mails.

Rudolph Wine, women an' saxophones, is gettin' hot under the collar about a "sax" today, an' it put it down in raisin' so it'll keep.

"Gee, if they was buildin' Rome today wouldn't they build it up 'round here?" said Swallow, who's been tryin' to sit his roof patched all summer.

Dr. an' Mrs. Joe Sperry just happened to be in the city when they heard of a daughter for a couple of days an' notified the authorities this mornin'.

Remember when just the total abstainers was bored at a banquet?

## Wanted—Leaders Who Will Say "No."

Eugene Lamb Richards.

America is a business country, and as a business country she is sick—in danger. The patient has had a strenuous time—six years ago, general financial depression; then the European war, and more depression; then nearly three years of wild prosperity and profiteering; then into the war went America herself—and then not so much prosperity and more profiteering. After that the armistice, and then profiteers and no prosperity—which is about where we are now.

So we are suffering from excessive emotion, excess courage, excessive enmity, excessive expenditures, both public and private, and above all, excessive government. For in these years since Socialism has got us by the throat; under the excuse of war we let the government control everything from banking to bananas, from ships to shell fish, from railroads to razors. And the government has done these things in the most inefficient, the most wasteful way in history.

The simple remedy we need is for everyone from the highest to lowest to stand on his own feet; to make others do the same, and if they fail, not to have the government pick them up; to put away signs of "Join the Navy" or "Join the Army," and substitute "Join the Thrift Clubs," or "Boost the Savings Banks."

All of us have done wrong. The worker is not alone to blame. We have all shown him that we are all together in getting out while the getting was good—both big business and little business—and our profits have been exaggerated by demagogues and yellow journals, until the ignorant believe everyone is crooked—banker, grocer, clothes man, trust magnate alike. The working man has seen us spend and he, too, wants plenty to spend.

The remedy is to work, to smile, and smiling to say no compromise on the rights of the public, to find leaders to say "No," and above all, to say the "No" of self-control and self-denial for ourselves.

And while we are asking those in high places to say "No" to the fads and fancies of parlor socialism and internationalism, we must practice a great many more ourselves.

We need not rush to the extreme of parsimony and penance. There is a lot of humbug in wearing blue denim overalls and calling Mother Hubbard. But we can and should be moderate in our expenditures—cut them down to reasonable necessities, and simple pleasures. We can be temperate in everything but work and production.

We shall then have our leaders stop saying "Yes" to wild theories and not merely saying "No" to them. We shall have them saying and realizing that in every contract and in every controversy there is one party whose rights and privileges must always be respected—the hitherto long suffering public.

We shall establish the most important—the only effective—system for a democracy—the system of cooperation; the sympathy of united and willing effort between government and the governed; between capital and labor.

In other words, we must build American character founded on self-control and discipline—the discipline of a free democracy.

Aware that reduction in price to the producer brings no reduction to the ultimate consumer the growers of wool seem entirely justified in refusing to sell this clip at 20 to 25 cents as compared with 50 to 75 cents a year ago.

The boosters of Company D feel rather better than the knockers do or over will feel.

## ON THE WRONG TRACK.

When a speaker at the Christian Endeavor convention said, "If a man is just willing to dig in and work he can prove to the world he means all he can get," he uttered a truth that cannot be successfully denied. Amplifying it by the further statement that "We've got to settle down to the fact that work is essential and that honesty is the best policy," and that we must "realize that we are in this world and should make the best of it," he was emphasizing the falsity of the present day system of "down with production and up with pay." Incidentally he brought home to every thoughtful citizen, whether he be a worker with his hands or his brains, that without honest equivalent of services rendered for pay received there can be no just equitable or fair settlement of the problems arising between employer and employee.

Without, or until, a recognition of this principle by workers and the recognition by employers of its corollary of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, we are not going to progress very far in the matter of establishing a more cordial relationship, or closer cooperation, between the forces which are the controlling factors in industry. Neither are we going to make noticeable or permanent headway in bringing about a return to normal in the workaday and business world.

One of the most lamentable outgrowths of the war and the orgy of money-getting and spending which has followed has been the loss by so many people of their moral perspective. To get all that is possible to obtain, without regard to the ethics or means employed, has become the ruling motive and absorbing passion. In the mad haste to get, in order to spend in large part for the gratification of extravagant tastes and desires rather than for necessities, and without thought or care for saving, many persons have lost sight of the fact that the obligation to be honest is still of binding effect notwithstanding the times and conditions have vastly changed from what they were before the war.

Failure or refusal to give recognition to this obligation, and the unwillingness to assume proportionate shares of the burden of increasing production, is one of the chief elements in sustaining prices at high levels. As an incentive to conduct "live and let live" has been supplanted by "Get while the getting is good." The fruit is growing selfishness and loss of concern as to how others are affected or their way made hard and difficult.

Of a truth we be "on the wrong track" so long as we take all we can get and give nothing back. This applies to the employer, employee, merchant, professional man and all others dependent upon or concerned in an exchange of services or commodities.

## BUT THREE MORE DAYS.

The importance to the former holders of War Risk Insurance of reviving the policies they have allowed to lapse has been dwelt upon so frequently, and has been brought to the attention of ex-service men in so many ways, that it would seem useless to again advert to the matter. This would be unnecessary if all men were constituted alike and needed only to be reminded of the opportunity that will exist for but a short time. But unfortunately, many of the men who made provision for the safeguarding of their dependents while the war was in progress are not impressed with the need of doing so under what they consider to be the less hazardous times of peace.

It is this group which has not yet responded to the appeals that have been made by so many disinterested agencies in an attempt to influence them to seize the opportunity while they may. The approach of the date when the privilege to restore insurance will have lapsed forever being so near, no apology need be offered by those who seek to induce ex-service men to file applications for renewal of their contracts. That but three business days remain within which renewal may be made makes it imperative that the friends of former policy holders do their utmost to impress upon them the importance of prompt action. There is no real obligation to exert influence of this kind that no one should hesitate to make the attempt. The ex-service men will themselves be thankful that they were induced to act and the beneficiaries of their prudence will have equal occasion to be grateful.

If you know a soldier, sailor or marine who has not yet made application for renewal of his insurance, you will do him and his favor by reminding him how short is the time within which he can take the necessary steps.

## ADMINISTRATION WILL CONTROL.

That the forces acting under orders from President Wilson will control the San Francisco convention, draft the platform and dictate the nominees, there is less doubt the nearer the decisive days of the gathering approach. Protest as loudly as the managers of the favorite sons campaigns may against domination by the Autocrat of the White House, in the end they will meekly bow to his imperious will and do just as he intends they shall do. Whether that be to give Wilson a third nomination at a psychological moment, or select Son-in-Law McAdoo as the standard bearer, does not yet appear, the ways and plans of the party's chief being inscrutable even to the very elect in its councils.

Several things are apparent, however. A lot of humbug is to be handed out on the "wet" and "dry" issue. The League of Nations covenant as Wilson brought it from Paris as a part of the Versailles treaty will be endorsed, the delegates being well aware that otherwise there would be no endorsement of the Wilson administration, and deep down in their hearts, whether they willingly admit it or not, they know that Wilsonism and what it stands for and has advocated with unyielding obstinacy, is to be the real issue in the campaign. But it will be side-stepped, camouflaged and evaded by the convention. No hint will be made of the profligacy and incompetence, the exploiting of patriotism for the benefit of administration

favorites or as a means of perpetuating Democratic control the governing agent. The shocking and prodigious waste of federal departments in public expenditure, requiring the imposition of the most burdensome taxation in the history of the nation, will be concealed from public view in the hope that another lease of power and office perquisites may be obtained.

Such an achievement is the consummation desire of the present administration. To realize it the lines have been laid to force the convention to do the bidding of the Big Boss, as the day to day developments more clearly indicate.

## CAN'T STAMPEDE THE FARMERS.

Persistent and long continued efforts have been made by political, political and radical labor leaders to have the farmers' organizations of the country line up their membership in behalf of certain political or semi-political policies. That the covert plans have failed was a foregone conclusion to all persons familiar with the previous history and attitude of the farmers of the country in relation to partisan politics and related activities. Why the farmers have refused to be dragged into the political quagmire for the benefit of scheming and selfish leaders, and as steadfastly declining to give ear to the radical propaganda of the labor extremists, is so clearly set forth in an address issued by the National Grange that no one can misunderstand the determination of the farmers of the country to spurn socialism and socialism as practiced in Europe and to adhere to representative democracy as it exists in the United States.

"What remains," says the concluding paragraph of the address, "is for the whole public to come to a realization of the fact that the farmers of the country are sane, sensible, plain and clear-thinking American citizens, who believe in representative democracy as it exists in the United States, and not in the socialism of Russia, the socialism of Germany or the autocracy of Mexico."

During the period of holding political conventions, framing political platforms, defining political issues and naming political candidates the National Grange is deeply concerned with the apparent effort on the part of political parties and more particularly of the spokesmen of certain class groups, to capitalize for their own benefit, the high reputation for patriotism and Americanism of the farmer.

In the newspapers is found widely published a statement, purporting to come from the "committee of 16," announcing a coalition between the organization and a "farmers' organization." In numerous other publications wide publicity is given and has been given to "farmer-labor" political coalitions.

The National Grange, the largest and most active organization of producing farmers in the world, has definitely, as an organization, rejected a proposition to unite with or even cooperate with labor leaders in any way, shape or manner looking to political cooperation. It does not approve of political agreements or cooperation with any class, group or party; and it does not participate in any way in partisan politics or in such activities.

Further, speaking for the very large majority of the members of the grange, as evidenced by the action of many subordinate county and state granges, these citizens are opposed to all radical propaganda and to all socialist theories of politics upon which these movements are based."

All of which is further proof that the efforts to stampede the farmers into becoming blind followers of radicalism will be ignominiously fail.

To "Billy" Bishop, a Connelville boy, will be reserved the honor of the first trans-continental tour to boost the candidacy of Senator Harding for President. "Billy" can be depended upon to give the people's choice for the high office proper publicity as he journeys westward.

Company D has never failed to meet an emergency on any battlefield—home or foreign.

The reductions of 15 to 20 per cent in the price of lumber tend cheerfulness to the situation but they won't help out on the family budget very much, however, as lumber has little practices in cooking wood.

It is wonderful how efficiently the "driving out" of certain candidates has operated in the form of San Francisco since the arrival of the drier-in-chief—one William Jennings Bryan.

With six out of 10 cabinet officers serving as state managers at the Democratic convention feature of the Wilson ovation to ovate, as per schedule prepared in Washington was not to be expected.

For an "unhoused" gathering the San Francisco convention is functioning fairly well under the suggestions conveyed in person by the emissaries from the White House.

Chairman Cummings' "Keynote" serves no purpose better than to key the people of the world to the idea of a determination to end Democratic control of the government forever on November 2 next.

The gathering of the factions, Latrobe Bulletin.

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## Looking Backward

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier.

JUNE 25, 1920.

John M. Cochran, a prominent coke dealer, dies at his home at Stauffer, near Mount Pleasant of typhus fever. Mr. Cochran was born in Lower Tyrone township and for many years was a farmer. Ten years ago he took charge of what is known as Strickler's works near Broad Ford and since then has been extensively connected with the coke trade.



## HONESTY IN LABOR URGED BY SPEAKER AT C. E. CONVENTION

"Down With Production and  
Up With Pay" False Policy,  
Says Dr. Kirk.

## CHURCH LABOR'S FRIEND

Has Wandered Somewhat Away From  
Old-Time Religion, Admits Mc-  
Keesport Dine Who Served in  
France, But Will Not Back Again.

Asserting that the trend of the day in labor is "down with production and up with pay," and declaring that the system is a false one and that if the aim is to be to "take all you can from the boss and give nothing back we are on the wrong track," Rev. Dr. Robert H. Kirk, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, McKeesport, speaking at the opening Thursday evening of the 27th annual convention of the Fayette County Christian Endeavor Union at the Methodist Protestant church, made a plea for honesty among workers in their relations to their employers. "Men in the mills and elsewhere are called just as much as I am," declared the speaker. "If a man is just willing to dig in and work he can prove to the world he earns all he can get."

"We've got to settle down to the fact that work is essential and that honesty is the best policy. Let us realize that we are in this world and make the best of it," he continued.

The honesty rule must be applied just as closely to the employer as to the employee, the speaker emphasized.

"We've got to settle this problem of labor one way or the other," said Dr. Kirk in commenting on unrest. "The church must step into the gap." He added that it is up to the church to show the laboring man that it is his best friend.

Speaking of the claim that Christian Endeavor has become a back number and that the church has been losing its grip, Dr. Kirk emphatically denied both assertions but said that the church has "gotten away from the old-time religion," that it has a "sugar-coated substitute and that it must get back to the religion of our fathers and mothers. Defending the church against the charge of hypocrisy in it, Dr. Kirk said every young man who has a mother in the church will vehemently deny that she is a hypocrite.

"Let us live in such a way that we will realize that we are in the right cause. Make no apology for the church," he concluded.

Dr. Kirk served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, first as assistant, then director of religious work, his last station being at Brest. That the Christian Endeavor movement is on the upward road in numbers and influence was indicated by Ben S. Davies of South Brownsville, president of the union and presiding officer of the convention. Responding to the address of welcome which was delivered by Rev. George Walker Buckner, Mr. Davies called attention to the fact that while a few years ago 50,000 persons attended a national convention of Christian Endeavorers, indications are that 40,000 to 50,000 will gather in New York soon for another and greater assembly, also that while in 1914 a thousand were assembled for the Pennsylvania state convention the outlook is for 10,000 at the convention in Philadelphia next month.

J. H. Finsell of Uniontown was in charge of the song service. Rev. J. S. Showers conducted devotions. Ray McClintock, local tutor, sang "Open the Gates of the Temple."

Between 75 and 100 delegates were present for the opening session.

Friday morning's session was devoted principally to the reports of the president, treasurer and societies. Rev. Droll Belore conducted a quiet hour.

The treasurer's report shows a total amount of \$178.72 received during the year. The expenses for the year were \$135.75 leaving a balance of \$42.97 in the treasury June 30.

A missionary pageant by seven young ladies featured Friday afternoon. Talks were given by Mrs. S. L. Fletcher, Alma Broadhead, formerly of China G. G. Shaw and Miss Mary Parkhill.

Dinner was served in the dining room of the church by local Christian Endeavor workers.

In his report covering the year's work, President Ben S. Davies, said he had secured B. P. Gates of Boston, Mass., general secretary of the United Society and State Secretary H. A. Reichel of Harrisburg for addresses at mass meetings, the time and places to be decided later.

A census of Christian Endeavorers of the county is under way. Mr. Davies said, but has not been completed. It is some job," he added.

That the president is a busy person is indicated by the fact, as shown in his report, that he made 10 trips from his home to Uniontown to attend advisory board meetings, represented the county at the international conference at Buffalo and a state meeting at Harrisburg, visited 14 societies, wrote 1,193 letters, answered 145 long distance telephone calls and handled a host of details connected with the work of the county.

The delegates registering for the convention were Sara Moore and Lillian Cooley New Salem J. H. Hannell, South Brownsville, Irene Strawn, Scottsdale G. W. Fouch, Duell, Belmont, Harry Brownfield, Esther Cunningham, Emerson Swamy, May W. Lams, Thelma J. Lant, Mrs. J. C. Chandler and Miss Jessie M. Conway, Uniontown and Mrs. Ben Davies, Brownsville, Thomas Price, Uniontown, Edward Watson and Mrs. J. H. Finsell, Conneville, Miss Anna Volbach, Uniontown, R. F. D., Robert

## INVESTIGATION OF AFFAIRS OF SOMERSET COUNTY HOME ORDERED

Charges of Illegal Actions by Members of Poor Board Charged in  
Petition to Judge Berkey.

SOMERSET, June 24.—Judge Berkey Tuesday appointed Attorney J. B. Landis of Somerset, H. A. Shumaker of Rockwood and B. E. Shipley of Meyersdale a board of visitors to make an investigation of affairs at the Somerset county home and hospital. The appointment of the board was made on petition of John G. Emert, G. B. Hough, H. L. Sipe, J. W. Phillips, A. W. Hayes, P. L. Casebeer, E. A. Miles and John P. Statler. The members of the appointed board are required to meet and fix a time for the investigation and advise the board of poor directors of the same.

On the petition it is charged that Henry Wilson a member of the board, a contract with the Pollock Fertilizer company for fertilizer for the county farm, negotiated about March 1, is illegal for the reason that the award was not made to the lowest bidder and that E. K. Suter a member of the board, was agent for the concern to which the contract was let.

Secondly it is charged that Dr. J. P. Norris, superintendent of the county hospital for the insane was illegally paid on a salary basis of \$3,000 a year between the time of termination of his contract, March 1 and May 12, when he retired. His salary had been \$2,750. The higher salary it is claimed, was not fixed until May 12 to become effective June 1.

When Dr. Wilson remonstrated with other members of the board against paying Dr. Norris on the \$3,000 basis Director John Weaver is said to have replied: "To hell with legality. We're doing these things as we want to."

Director Suter has tendered his resignation as a member of the board.

**ROSE SALE FUND \$440.58**  
Is Largest Ever Raised in Similar Effort of Culture Club.

The third annual rose sale conducted Wednesday by the Young Men's Culture club proceeded to be for the children's playground, which the club is financing was a wonderful success. The sum of \$440.58 the largest ever realized at the sales was taken in at the stands located in the principal districts of the city. The highest price paid for a single blossom was \$10. The purchaser being Paul Kilpatrick Mrs. Charles H. Stouffer who was general chairman of the rose sale committee, and her aides are very grateful to the public in general for their cooperation.

The women in charge of the stand at the Paramount theatre, the sale during in \$140. The Soisson theatre stand was second, having \$112.88 and the Wright-Wheeler stand third with \$84.32. The amounts realized at the other stands were West Penn \$35.18, Orpheum theatre \$27.11, Brimstone corner, \$16.34, post office \$19.18, heagy's, \$15.75.

**CHARLES M. ROE DIES**  
Formerly Was Associated with R. M. Cuthbertson in Mercantile Business.

Charles M. Roe, 63 years old, who was associated with R. M. Cuthbertson in the operation of the F. Dunn store, Conneville, for some time, died Wednesday at his home at Charleston. He had been ill for a considerable time. He had been a resident of Charleston for four years, going to that place from Conneville soon after retiring from the partnership with Mr. Cuthbertson.

Mr. Roe was born in Fulton N. Y., and after completing his education at Yale entered mercantile work. He was engaged in business in Butler, Conneville, Altoona and Johnstown where he was general manager of a department store for 15 years. Mr. Roe was a member of the official board of the Charleston Methodist Episcopal church. He leaves his wife Mrs. Anna Law Roe a daughter of the Rev. Dr. James Law pastor of the Buena Vista Street Methodist Episcopal church, Pittsburg.

**FAYETTE WINS HONORS**  
Delegation of This County at Farmers Convention Disturbed.

Fayette county took second place in the intercounty livestock judging contest held at State College today in connection with the Farmers Week convention. County Farm Agent P. H. Sprengle wired The Courier as follows:

Fayette county team won second place in intercounty livestock judging contest. Twelve teams entered. We had first and second highest men Harold Shaffer, Smock, and Leroy Yohers, Scottsdale.

**PICNIC DATES SET**  
Annual West Penn Picnic to Be on August 10 and 12.

The annual West Penn picnic this year will be held on Tuesday and Thursday, August 10 and 12. With the dates selected and preliminary plan laid the details will be worked out later.

The early men and their families will attend on the first day and the late crews will go on Thursday.

**CHARLES McEVY KILLED**  
Automobile Accident Fatal to Cousin of West Side Woman.

Charles H. McEvoy 51 years old, a well-known citizen of Cumberland and a cousin of Mrs. James Cowgill Sr. of Fourth street West Side was killed Wednesday afternoon in an automobile accident near Frostburg Md.

Dr. Edie Resumes Practice.  
Dr. E. Edie has recovered from a four months illness and has returned to his office in the Second National bank building to resume his practice.

**Standard Increases Price.**  
The Uniontown News Standard has announced that beginning July 1 it will increase the price of the paper from one cent to two cents a copy.

Man Falls on Boy.  
While cutting weeds along the right of way of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad near Indian Creek Edward Bigam of that place slipped and fell across his scythe severely cutting himself under the arm. The wound bled profusely and he was rushed to this city on the work train. The wound was dressed at the Cottage State hospital.

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The Uniontown News Standard has announced that beginning July 1 it will increase the price of the paper from one cent to two cents a copy.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

## JUNE 30 LAST DAY FOR REINSTATING WAR INSURANCE

Requires Payment of But Two Months' Premiums on Lapsed Policies.

**CONVERSION PRIVILEGE**  
May Be Exercised at Same Time; Congressman Kendall Ready to Help Any Ex-Serviceman Regain Rights That Will Soon Be Lost Forever.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—I have just been informed by the director of the War Risk Bureau," said Congressman Kendall in an interview here today, "that after June 30 no soldier was (has) failed to have his insurance reinstated will be permitted to do so up to and including June 30 no matter how long a time has elapsed, any soldier boy can have his insurance reinstated by paying two months' premiums, that is the premium for the first month he allowed the insurance to lapse and the premium for the month in which he reinstates it. At the same time war term insurance may be converted into ordinary life insurance 20-payment life 30-payment life, 20-year endowment, 30-year endowment, or endowment maturing at the age of 62 years.

In the ordinary life policy the premiums never increase, and must be paid each year, unless the soldier becomes permanently and totally disabled, when he is given his insurance for 20 years at the rate of \$57.50 per month.

In the 20-payment life the insurance premiums, which never increase, must be paid for 20 continuous years or until death. Then the policy is fully paid and security for any loans which may be desired the conditions are the same in the 30-payment life, with the exception that the payments must be made for 30 years.

The endowment policies are the best. In the 20-year endowment policy the premiums must be paid for 20 years, and at the end of that time the insurance is paid in a lump sum. If the soldier dies before completion of payments, the beneficiary receives the insurance. If he becomes permanently and totally disabled he receives the payments at the rate of \$57.50 per month. The 30-year endowment is similar to the 20-year with the exception of the length of payment, and also that the premiums are less.

In the 62-year age endowment premiums are paid until the soldier is 62 years old when he receives the insurance in a lump sum. All the other conditions maintain in this endowment that is monthly insurance in case of permanent total disability and in case of death, payment to the beneficiary.

The War Risk Bureau has published pamphlets on the subjects of insurance and compensation, which may be obtained by writing to Congressman A. A. Kendall, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. Mr. Kendall will also be glad to look after the reinstatement of any insurance for any soldier boy in his district if requested to do so.

**MISS JANE LEONARD, INDIANA PRECEPTRESS 45 YEARS, RETIRES**  
Announcement Made at Normal School Alumni Banquet, Attended by Many of Former Students.

At the annual banquet of the Indiana State Normal at Indiana Tuesday evening, attended by about 500 persons, among them several from this locality announcement was made by Miss Jane E. Leonard, preceptress for the last 45 years, of her retirement with the end of the term just closed. At the same time it was made known that Miss Hope Stewart, for a number of years a member of the faculty had been elected to succeed Miss Leonard and will enter upon her duties in the beginning of the fall term.

Through the alumni Miss Leonard said, it has been possible for her to spend the last days at Indiana, the scene of her life work. Miss Leonard is known to and loved by thousands of persons who were former students at the normal school.

Among those from this locality attending the banquet and the commencement exercises were Miss Ruth Cunningham, Conneville, Miss Claudia Stumpff, Uniontown, Miss Mary White, Greensburg and Mrs. Edward Shaffer formerly Miss Helen Walters of Scottsdale all members of the class of 1915 and P. A. Huesken of Conneville.

**CHILD CAUGHT IN WRINGER TURNS OFF POWER, CALLS MOTHER**  
Eloise Cable, West Side, Suffers Painful Injury in Operating the Machine.

Eloise Cable 14 years old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cable of the West Side suffered a severe injury to her left hand on Tuesday when a finger was drawn into the wringer of an electric washing machine. The accident occurred while the sleeve of the child's dress caught on a lever and turned on the power.

When the finger was drawn between the rollers she shut off the electricity with the free hand and called for her mother being unable to release the imprisoned hand.

A physician put six stitches in the wound. The flesh and ligaments between the fingers had been torn but no bones were broken.

If you have coal land for sale advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

## TEACHING CORPS FOR NORTH UNION TOWNSHIP COMPLETE

Assignment Will Be Announced Later by Supervising Principal Thomas H. Means.

The complete list of teachers employed for the public schools of North Union township as submitted by Superintendent T. H. Means is given below. The assignment of teachers to the different schools has not yet been made but will be announced later. The township has decided to adopt the departmental plan of teaching in the fifth, sixth seventh and eighth grades in schools where there are four or more rooms. This method of instruction has been used with success in some of the schools of the township but not in the general way in which it will be introduced this fall.

The list of instructors is as follows: High school teachers, J. D. Longacker, Walter Smith, Agnes Robinson, May Snook, Elizabeth Gr. Smith, Mr. Esterline, Miss Eichelberger, Miss Stumpf, Miss Moyer, George Phillips, James A. Greener, Ruth Cuppet, Ruth Glover, Irene Turley, Ruth Ford, Pauline Ledwily, Mary Paul, N. A. Evans, Clara Bailey, Grace Means, Irene Lucius, Hazel Densmore, Colleen Ball, L. A. Evans, Nellie Barnhart, Margaret Long J. W. Means, Anna Bradford, Elizabeth Maloesky, Mary Dolan Roy A. Kuntzleman, Margaret McDermott, Sara Williams, Pauline Roebuck, Lloyd L. Evans, Jennie Hearty, Katie Lyons, Orville Cunningham, Miss Brown, Vivian Gadd, Pearl Fordyce, Katherine Zebly, Mary Samper, Mary Beatty, Sara Bailey, Mary Reagor, Margaret Laffey, Blanche Mason, H. L. Bower, Jean Vearde, Grace Baker, J. L. Keffer, Elizabeth Fern, Gertrude Davidson, Savilla Strubbs, Margaret Moore, Doll Matthews, Ruth Conn, Glenn Wilson, Pauline Hawk and Jennie Davison.

**JUDGE MCARRELL DIES**  
Is Second of Dauphin County Bench in Three Weeks.

HARRISBURG, June 25.—Judge S. J. McCarrell of the Dauphin county court died at his home here early today, aged 75 years after a long illness. This is the second vacancy caused by death on the Dauphin county bench in the past month. President Judge George Kunkle having preceded his colleague by less than three weeks.

Judge McCarrell was a native of Washington county, where he was born October 19, 1845, a son of Rev. Alexander McCarrell, a Presbyterian minister. He served when a student of Washington college where he was later a graduate, as a volunteer in the Civil War and afterwards taught in Lincoln Institute Wheeling W. Va. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county and later became prominent in Republican politics. He served two terms as district attorney and two as United States district attorney and from 1892 to 1900 in the state senate having been president pro tempore of that body from 1895 to 1897.

**FORTUNE ON FUNERAL**  
Former Uniontown Layman Lays \$10,000 on Dead Son.

Savings of a lifetime amounting to \$10,000 were expended Wednesday at Shamokin and Selma Ford of Fairmont W. Va. at the funeral of their only son John Shahan Ford 37 years old who was born in Uniontown and had acquaintances in Conneville. The funeral is reported to have been the most elaborate ever held in Fairmont, the massive casket being literally submerged by a mountain of flowers.

Relatives and friends were present at the funeral from Uniontown, Martinsburg, Wilkes-Barre, Barnesboro, Conneville, Detroit and Pittsburg. Four priests officiated at the funeral services, which were held in St. Peter's Catholic church.

**COURTHOUSE OPEN**  
Saturdays During July and August a Local Commissioners Say.

The Fayette county courthouse will not be closed at noon on Saturdays during July and August a local newspaper recently in the press of a county. This announcement was made today by the county commissioners, who said that Saturday afternoon, is the only time many of the people from the rural sections have to look after matters at the several county offices.

Doors to all will be open until 3 o'clock. Lawyers' offices will be closed a noon as was announced.

**STOLEN CAR FOUND.**  
Machine Belonging to Mutual Garage Located in West Virginia.

A new \$2,000 touring car stolen almost a year ago from the Mutual garage on the West Side has been recovered. The machine has been standing in a stable in an unpopulated district of the West Virginia mountains since the night of July 10 when a stranger asked permission to leave it in a barn there for the night. He never returned for the machine.

The machine was stolen here on July 9, being taken from the garage of Mrs. R. R. Rittenour, Ingham.

Mrs. J. M. Rittenour of Greenwood is confined at the home of her daughter Mrs. W. H. Berger, South Side, as the result of a fall from a West Penn car. The car started before she had alighted and she was thrown striking on her hip. She had been under the care of a physician since.

## OVERHAULING HIS WAREHOUSE BAKER FINDS FORTUNE—SUGAR

The fortunes of Treasure Island do not compare with a find made recently by A. J. Templeton, a local baker, in his storeroom, when he uncovered five barrels of sugar purchased several years ago by him and which he did not know were in the building. The sugar represents a considerable amount in dollars at present day prices. It is virtually a gold mine and although its presence was unknown, the temporary loss of it has proved an excellent investment.

The sugar was discovered when Mr. Templeton was cleaning out a stable room for a storage room. The five barrels were covered with dust and accumulation of Mr. Templeton did not know what they contained and an investigation disclosed—sugar.

The five barrels were purchased at a time when sugar was selling for five or six cents a pound.

## SCOUT EXECUTIVE FOLK RESIGNS TO TAKE UP NEW WORK

Will Become Chief Chemist of West Penn Power Co. July 1, Creates High School Faculty Vacancy.

Edwin L. Folk, who since the close of school has been serving as scout executive in Conneville, was last week released from that work in order that he may accept the position of chief chemist of the West Penn Power company and assume charge of a new department to be created by the company beginning July 1.

No action toward the appointment of a successor was taken other than to instruct the members of the executive committee to make inquiries for a man of the necessary qualifications to take up the work. A meeting will be held later to compare notes and further consider the matter.

The annual encampment of the scouts was tentatively fixed to begin on August 2, subject to change if necessary. The selection of the camp site is to be determined within a few days following which the permanent date of encampment will be announced.

In preparation for the camp a form will be provided upon which the scouts will make application for the privilege. This will be approved by the parents of the boys. After payment of the camp fees a ticket will be retained by the scout as proof of his right to camp privileges. The tickets will cover but one week's camp. For additional time spent at camp a new ticket will be required. Scoutmasters will be instructed to see that every member of his troop is provided with tickets.

The resignation of Mr. Folk will create another vacancy in the force of high school teachers the position he is to assume on July 1 being a permanent one. He will have full charge, under L. E. Hankinson, efficiency superintendent, of all chemists in the employ of the West Penn Power company with headquarters in Conneville.

Mr. Folk has been a teacher of chemistry in the high school since the beginning of the school year of 1918-19 and had been re-elected for the coming year. At his leisure he has done chemical work for the West Penn. In both capacities he has rendered very satisfactory service.

**COURT RESTORES WIFE**  
Young Bride of Brownsville Youth Sues, She Wants Husband.

Willard Lash, a 19-year-old youth of Brownsville, had his wife restored to him by the court at Uniontown Saturday. He instituted habeas corpus proceedings after his wife, Phoebe Lash, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fabin was taken from him by her parents.

The couple eloped to Wheeling, W. Va., and were married at the same time. Frank Politz and Bertha Dawson also of Brownsville were married at the elopement, they with a number of other officers went to the city and arrested the couple as they came out of a theatre.

Just before going on the witness stand the young wife, who is 15 years old, told the attorney of 123 persons she did not care to live with her husband. On the chair, however, she changed her mind and said she did want to and would live with him. Lash said he wanted her and she left the court house in his company.

**MACCABEES GIVEN FLAG**  
Local Tent Gets Prize for Showing in Membership Drive.

The Young Tent No. 155 Maccabees has been awarded a handsome nine-foot silk flag as a prize for showing the largest number of members in a contest in the entire state during the recent membership campaign. The Maccabees have always captured some prize in the state and national campaigns.

**Injured Man Recovering.**  
Frank Smiler, who had his foot broken in an accident at the West Penn shops is getting along nicely at the Cottage State hospital. He has been able to wheel himself about in a chair for the past few days.

**Crane Over Embankment.**  
A crane used by the Dunbar Fur and game company for loading sand was out of commission for a time. It threw itself over an embankment and required considerable time to get it into working shape again.

Subscribe to The Weekly Courier \$2.00 per year in advance.

**ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS**  
The latest statement of the old, reliable bank shows resources of nearly \$3,100,000.00—And a Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits of more than \$345,000.00.

Pretty convincing evidence that it is able to take care promptly of such loans and discounts as you may require.

Consultation Invited.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
129 N. Crawford Ave., Conneville, Pa.  
"The Bank That Does Things for You"  
Liberal Interest on Time Deposits.

**The Bank of Safety and Service**  
Bank with the Union National Bank—the bank of safety and service. Ample resources and facilities for your every requirement.

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CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

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Young Bride of Brownsville Youth Sues, She Wants Husband.

Willard Lash, a 19-year-old youth of Brownsville, had his wife restored to him by the court at Uniontown Saturday. He instituted habeas corpus proceedings after his wife, Phoebe Lash, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fabin was taken from him by her parents.

The couple eloped to Wheeling, W. Va., and were married at the same time. Frank Politz and Bertha Dawson also of Brownsville were married at the elopement, they with a number of other officers went to the city and arrested the couple as they came out of a theatre.

Just before going on the witness stand the young wife, who is 15 years old, told the attorney of 123 persons she did not care to live with her husband. On the chair, however, she changed her mind and said she did want to and would live with him. Lash said he wanted her and she left the court house in his company.

**MACCABEES GIVEN FLAG**  
Local Tent Gets Prize for Showing in Membership Drive.

The Young Tent No. 155 Maccabees has been awarded a handsome nine-foot silk flag as a prize for showing the largest number of members in a contest in the entire state during the recent membership campaign. The Maccabees have always captured some prize in the state and national campaigns.

**Injured Man Recovering.**  
Frank Smiler, who had his foot broken in an accident at the West Penn shops is getting along nicely at the Cottage State hospital. He has been able to wheel himself about in a chair for the past few days.

**Crane Over Embankment.**  
A crane used by the Dunbar Fur and game company for loading sand was out of commission for a time. It threw itself over an embankment and required considerable time to get it into working shape again.

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**STOLEN CAR FOUND.**  
Machine Belonging to Mutual Garage Located in West Virginia.

A new \$2,000 touring car stolen almost a year ago from the Mutual garage on the West Side has been recovered. The machine has been standing in a stable in an unpopulated district of the West Virginia mountains since the night of July 10 when a stranger asked permission to leave it in a barn there for the night. He never returned for the machine.

The machine was stolen here on July 9, being taken

UNIONTOWN, PA.